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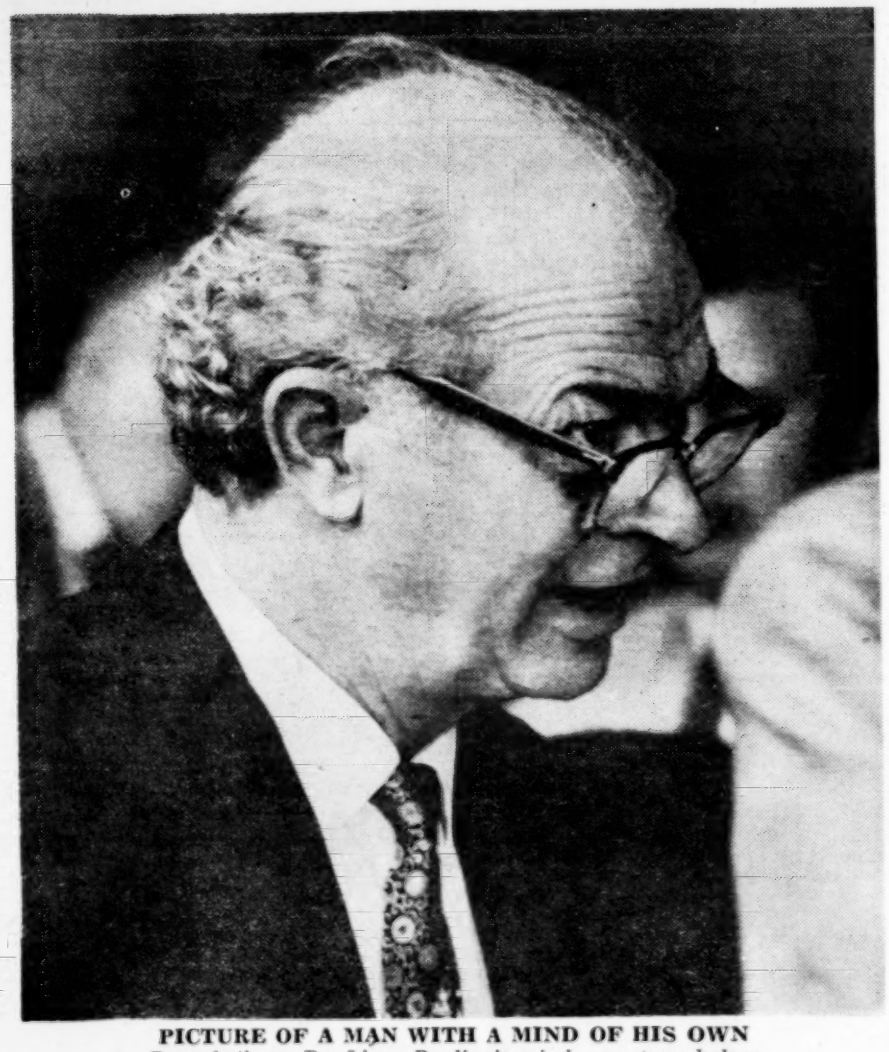

PICTURE OF A MAN WITH A MIND OF HIS OWN
For what's on Dr. Linus Pauling's mind, see story below

SENATOR DODD ON THE PROWL

Pauling summons indicates witch-hunt against peace

By Robert E. Light

ON AUGUST 9, the 15th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, Nobel prize winner Dr. Linus Pauling has been directed to present to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee a list of those who circulated an anti-bomb petition in 1958—or else. The "or else" may be a citation for contempt of Congress.

Pauling told the committee at a hearing June 21 he would never turn over the list "as a matter of conscience, as a matter of morality, as a matter of justice." Of the contempt threat, he said later: "Do you think anybody tells me what to do—with threats? I make up my own mind. If I want to take a chance I take a chance."

The hearing was conducted by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.), who last May, on the eve of the Sane Nuclear Policy Committee's Madison Square Garden rally, subpenaed one of the rally's organizers. In calling Pauling, the nation's foremost peace advocate, Dodd aimed at big game. And many foresaw a shotgun witch-hunt in the peace movement at a time when cries for disarmament and an end to un-American committees were growing louder.

THERE IT WAS: Pauling was handed a subpena on June 18 while he was speaking at a convention of the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom in Washington. After his talk, he said, "someone handed me a poem, someone else a newspaper clipping, someone else some mimeographed material. There were a few notes, different pieces of paper. I just put it all in my pocket, without looking at them." When he emptied his pockets later, "suddenly I stopped in my tracks. There was a subpena signed by Sen. Eastland. [The Internal Security subcommittee is part of the Judiciary Committee which Eastland heads.] I have no idea who gave it to me."

The committee said it wanted to question Pauling about "Communist participation in or support of a propaganda campaign against nuclear testing."

Pauling denounced the hearing as a threat to the Bill of Rights and an attempt to silence peace voices. The Washington **Post** editorially called it "a foolish

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POLICY CHANGE OVERDUE

U. S.-Japan treaty sets stage for new crises in Far East

By Kumar Goshal

JAPANESE PREMIER Nobusuke Kishi and U.S. Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II on June 23 went through the formal motions of ratifying the Washington-Tokyo mutual security treaty, but opposition to the pact was by no means ended.

Kishi was forced to agree to new parliamentary elections in the near future. Opposition Socialists, who hold 36% of parliament seats against the Kishi party's 63%, announced that "the struggle will only end when all American bases are out of the country."

But both Kishi and President Eisenhower on his return home June 26 hailed the treaty as a great victory. Eisenhower was "certain his trip was almost totally successful" (N.Y. **Times**, June 26). His press secretary James Hagerty said that the President was "puzzled" and "amused" by the prediction of some Democrats that his trip "would be a catastrophe if he did not visit Japan." Secy. of State Herter said on June 24 the Administration was "convinced that the great majority of the people of Japan are in favor of the treaty."

REAPPRAISAL DUE: Many observers, however, were puzzled and disconcerted—but not at all amused—by the President's seeming isolation from reality and Washington's limitless capacity for self-delusion. They could not see how the U.S. this time could avoid a truly agonizing reappraisal of its Far Eastern policy.

Such a reappraisal would involve (1) analyzing the scope of and the reason for Japanese opposition to the treaty; (2) applying the lesson learned to the entire principle of U.S. bases on foreign soil; and (3) formulating a new China policy.

All reports from Tokyo indicated that the protest against the treaty was nation-wide. The N.Y. **Post** reported (June 19): "Students, union members and ordinary citizens took part in the disciplined parading. In other parts of Japan—from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu in the south—other demonstrations were reported. The largest was in Osaka, where 150,000 gathered."

Public opinion polls conducted by leading Japanese newspapers revealed how widespread was the opposition to Kishi and the treaty. On those polled by **Yomiuri** last October, 50% believed in neutralism, 26% favored the treaty. In the more recent **Asahi** poll, 50% opposed the treaty, 58% favored the Kishi Cabinet's resignation and only 12% supported the status quo.

GREAT ERROR: Columnist Walter Lippman said (June 21) that the U.S. was in "great error" if it believed that the treaty had popular support in Japan. He added: "In Tokyo mighty little has been heard recently from the alleged majority who are supposed to be for the treaty."

The reason for the opposition to Kishi and the treaty was clear to all but the missile-minded. It sprang from the Japense people's "abhorrence of war" (Robert Trumbull in the **Times**, June 12), from "a genuine yearning for neutralism" (Warren Rogers in the N.Y. **Herald Tribune**, June 17). With the provocative U-2 flights from Japanese bases into the Soviet Union and China, and with former war criminal Kishi's return to power and his attempts to revive the pre-war Kempitai (strong-arm police), the Japanese people feared they might be involved in a war not of their own making.

In **Life** magazine (June 20), 23-year-old John D. Rockefeller IV, who has been studying in Japan since 1957, wrote: "The

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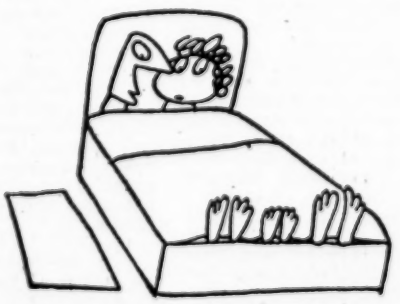

Grove, Canard Enchaine, Paris
Another U.S. spy?

A MAN'S RECORD AND A NATION'S HOPES

The persistence of Adlai Stevenson — and why

By Russ Nixon
Guardian staff correspondent
WASHINGTON

STEVENSON VERSUS KENNEDY will really be the main race in the Los Angeles Sports Arena when the Democratic convention opens July 11. Can the tortoise—the two-time loser, undeclared candidate Adlai Stevenson—overcome the hare—Sen. John F. Kennedy, with his fast-paced, well-heeled, long-organized drive? The phenomenon is the stubborn persistence of the Stevenson candidacy.

"Draft Stevenson" committees are functioning in 44 states, holding rallies, raising funds, and distributing literature and buttons. More than 250,000 have already signed in New York. Newspaper ads are appearing throughout the country. In the New York **Times** of June 17, such an ad was sponsored by distinguished intellectuals and writers including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College, Reinhold Niebuhr, Archibald MacLeish, Carl Sandburg, Robert Hutchins, Harry Belafonte, Dore Schary and former Sen. William Benton (D-Conn.)

At the present, the "Draft Stevenson" campaign seems largely uncoordinated from state to state and is led primarily by political amateurs working on a volunteer basis. The movement began formally in Wisconsin last November when 100 delegates to the State Democratic Convention set up a Wisconsin Committee for Stevenson. By the end of November, 1959, six additional states had set up committees. By Jan. 9, 1960, the New York **Times** reported that "a national movement to draft Stevenson is being sponsored by his Midwest supporters."

THE VOLUNTEERS: Behind the "big names" supporting Stevenson there is a real movement of enthusiastic, hopeful, unpaid volunteers. No other candidate

(Continued on Page 4)

THE MAIL BAG

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

Large collection of nice books wanted to fill bookcase. Any subjects.

—Ad in London **Times**, June 10.

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: Anon., London, England.

Like one of the family

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Ever since the cessation of nuclear testing, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) has been working for tests resumption. It is obvious that his primary aim must be to discredit, disrupt and attempt to destroy the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

It is quite a shock that Norman Cousins, a leader of SANE, did not recognize such an enemy. Red-baiting as a method of destroying people and organizations who call for an advancement of human liberty, human needs, and peace among the world family of human beings, is not new in the U.S.

Cousins must be aware that people of any political persuasion, religious persuasion, or just ordinary people who are part of the human race, have a right to work for total disarmament and world peace, as members of the human family.

Paul Alexander

For Dobbs & Weiss

NEW YORK, N.Y.

It is the proud boast of our democracy that a freedom of choice is guaranteed in our national elections. We believe this has degenerated into political fiction, and are deeply concerned that socialist voices of dissent are virtually barred from our national elections.

The undersigned therefore ask your help in winning ballot status in your state this year for Farrell Dobbs and Myra Tanner Weiss, the Presidential nominees of the Socialist Workers Party. If you are willing to be a Presidential elector, to circulate a petition, or to offer help in some other manner including giving funds, please write to us care of P.O. Box 170, Village Station, New York 14, N.Y.

As civil libertarians, and as unaffiliated socialists, we are in favor of independent political action in 1960 to permit as large a protest vote as possible to be registered against the bipartisan cold war policy, the sellout of civil rights and the attacks on organized labor.

Elinor Ferry
Muriel McAvoy
William A. Price

The cause

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I have jsut read a copy of the GUARDIAN. I note that many fine sentiments are exepressed, but I also note a lack of program to accomplish the ends desired. To treat symptoms is useless. The symptoms are war, depression, poverty, disease, race antagonisms, etc.—the CAUSE is class-ruled society, specifically capitalism, in most of the world (bureaucratic despotism in Russia). Capitalism is the disease, but I read not a word against it in the GUARDIAN. I can conclude only that the GUARDIAN is not honest. So far, I have heard of only one honest newspaper. It is the **Weekly People**, published by the Socialist Labor Party, 61 Cliff St., New York City.

F. Vogelgesang

For the right Nixon

RENSSELAERVILLE, N.Y.

Russ Nixon's analysis of the situation preceding the Presidential conventions stimulates clearer political thinking. I am looking forward to more on the same subject.

L. A. Eldridge Jr., M.D.

Guardian Library

GEORGETOWN, BR. GUIANA

The response to our appeal for books through your paper has been simply terrific. We wish to thank you very much for publishing our appeal, and your readers who have contributed so very generously to the building of the Guardian Library.

We hope that your readers will continue sending contributions to the Guardian Library.

Janet Jagan, Gen'l. Sec'y,
People's Progressive Party,
41 Robb St.

On body snatching

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Israel directed the Eichmann kidnaping from Argentina, reminiscent of the Morton Sobell kidnaping from Mexico, organized by our own United States of America. It is remarkable how our free press, so silent about our violation of Mexican sovereignty, is now protesting so vehemently about Israel's violation.

It is even more remarkable when one considers the nature of the evidence against Eichmann as compared with that against Sobell. The former murdered millions and there are scores of witnesses to his crime. Sobell was tried for alleged conspiracy to commit espionage together with the Rosenbergs at the height of McCarthyism and Korean wartime hysteria. There was only one witness, who admitted on the witness stand that he was guilty of perjury on some loyalty oath matter, that the FBI knew about this perjury, and that he was testifying in hopes that he would not be punished for his crime. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and New York Law School professor Dr. Edmond Cahn, leading a distinguished group of theologians and law professors, pointed out in their study, concluding with the call to the President to commute Sobell's sentence: "The case against Sobell is therefore vague in content and slender in proof."

Would it be unduly optimistic to believe that the outcry against Israel in the Eichmann case suggests that Americans are becoming more moral in outlook? That times are different from the decadent decade of the 1950's? We shall find the clue when Morton Sobell goes back to Federal courts this summer (he is now completing his tenth year in prison though he has proclaimed his innocence from the beginning), in his efforts to obtain a new trial. If justice and morality triumph, Sobell will finally win his day in court.

Aaron Katz

Lesson from history

BALTIMORE, MD.

Charles I asked Falkland to be his prime minister and Falkland said: "I will consent to be on one condition—that you dismiss every spy in your service." Charles said, "This is impossible. One cannot have a government without spies." Falkland said, "Then I cannot be a part of that government."

Well, Charles lost his kingdom and his head—having spies did him no good. Nor will it in the end do the U.S. any good to have Edgar Hoovers and Allen Dulleses.

Anna Melissa Graves

Lancaster, London Daily Express

"If you ask me, it was a grievous error ever to have had the President wired for sound."

Time to protest

CHICAGO, ILL.

If the U-2 pilot, Powers, earned $175,000 including bonuses in the past two years (Jack Mabley's column, Chicago **Daily News**, 6/9), his sabotage of mankind's hopes is paying tremendous dividends. Are these dividends so great that we will now fail to protest the impending $40 billion "defense" appropriation? Your Representative and Senators will have to vote again to approve the final House-Senate conference amount. Demand that the legislators be loyal to their overtaxed constituents.

Albert Bofman

On obscurantism

BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

We do not know just how we could do without the news that is carried in the GUARDIAN. It is different from what is put out by the average daily newspaper in this country. It could be that the Fourth Estate is dedicated to obscurantism.

D. G. Bayne

In Memory

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Please accept $25 in memory of David Kowensky of 761 Prospect Place, who died this spring.

Friends

•

DAYTON, O.

In memory of A. Nelson, $50.

Friends

•

ELIZABETH, N.J.

In memory of Gertrude Evans of Washington, D.C., who believed in the human race and wanted to improve its lot: $15.

Esther & Mort Stavis

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

Only one voice was raised in Congress ten years ago against President Harry Truman's "police action" in Korea. Below is a portion of a speech on the floor of the House by Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) as reprinted by the NATIONAL GUARDIAN, July 5, 1950:

BEFORE THIS ACTION can be taken this question should be debated and decided here. The vote must be taken here by us as representatives of the American people whether or not American aviators and American seamen shall be shot down, their blood spilled in defense of tyranny in a conflict similar to our own Civil War. That is a power which is vested in us by the Constitution. I shall do all that I can—alone perhaps, but living with my conscience—to oppose this course which is not the defense of the best interests of the American people.

War is not inevitable; there are alternatives, but this declaration on the part of President Truman is an acceptance of the doctrine of the inevitability of war. I stand here and challenge that doctrine. I say that the ingenuity of Americans and people all over the world challenge this doctrine.

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REPORT TO READERS

A bang-up Fourth

OUR FOURTH OF JULY was made a resounding one in advance by reports of some bang-up affairs held in behalf of the GUARDIAN and some of our very best friends across the country in the last weeks of June.

The biggest bang was reported to us by wire at press time from Ross, Calif., from the annual picnic held June 26 for the benefit of the GUARDIAN at the Hallinans. The report said:

"Fifteen hundred people turned out for Hallinan picnic. Good food, entertainment and talks by Harry Bridges and Sidney Roger. Gold Peace Medal presented to Vivian Hallinan from International Peace Council for her contribution to international peace and understanding. Award made by Malvina Reynolds. Bridges cited two ways to know what's going on in world, travel and reliable journalism. Said his union ILWU sending 24 delegates abroad instructed to report back. Quote you can't all go traveling and you can't all belong to my union, but you can read the NATIONAL GUARDIAN which is well-staffed to give us reliable coverage unquote. Introduced by Kayo Hallinan, Sidney Roger emphasized the difference between lost generation of youth and present generation war babies waking up to state of world and doing things about it: building new world for selves Korea, Japan, Turkey, U.S. Not only reacting negatively but working constructively for something better for selves and us."

Our comment: "Gold medals overdue Vin & Vivian. Appreciate hard-boiled Bridges send-off. Hasten to agree with Roger statements. Anybody introduced by Kayo Hallinan wise to salute youth. Join 1,500 in cheers."

FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE among nations, our oldest and wisest friend Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois received the 1959 International Lenin Prize June 23 at a special ceremony at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Our editor Jim Aronson was on hand, reported a sea of familiar faces all smiling happily, and brought back as the high point of the evening the moment when a pretty Russian girl rose to greet Dr. Du Bois in English as "Dear Grandfather William . . ." and to express the wish that there were "more people like you in the world to fight for peace."

When she finished, Dr. Du Bois rose, smiling like a basket of chips, and bowed low to her; whereupon two other children rushed forward with bouquets of red roses for Grandfather William and Mrs. Du Bois, better known in these parts as author Shirley Graham than as Grandmother Shirley.

IN PHILADELPHIA on the lawn of the Seidlers on Saturday evening, June 25, more than a hundred friends of the GUARDIAN came together to meet Mrs. Dorothy Burnham and offer their tributes to her late husband, Louis E. Burnham, for his pioneer work for Negro liberation. Actor Bill Robinson, John and Priscilla Holton and a folk dancing group presented a brief program; Mrs. Burnham received a portrait of her husband sketched by Philadelphia artist Freda Spector; and the guests added their contributions to the Louis E. Burnham Fund, for the education of the Burnham children.

ON LAKE CAZENOVIA on the beautiful Sunday New York had on June 26, a host of GUARDIAN friends from Syracuse, Utica and Ithaca areas gathered at the home of Elizabeth Allen and Jane Anderson for our annual Cazenovia picnic. They were blessed with the first good swimming Sunday in the Northern Tier, and the usual grand food and flowing bowl set up by "the girls," as Jane and Liz are known to an illustrious fan club who have shared their unfailing hospitality and devotion to good causes.

ON THE HUDSON RIVER the glowering evening of June 17 upwards of 500 Guardianeers took off with broods and brimming picnic baskets for what we fondly hope will some year turn out to be a moonlight sail. This year's was on the **Circle Line 12**, a fortunately sturdy and well-ballasted craft which sailed us up to Hell Gate on one side of Manhattan Island, then back around the Battery and up to George Washington Bridge on the other before a squall hit which sent every landlubber aboard scrambling for the lee scuppers. This is the kind of mass action known in the past to tip a canoe and Tyler too, but not the good ship **Circle Line 12**.

Tony Kraber and Pete Seeger played and sang on both decks, and brought out the best there was in a profusion of youthful banjoists, guitarists and songsters who were aboard in great clusters.

We gave the Statue of Liberty a friendly hail for all of you, and hove back to the 42nd St. dock at six bells with our whole crew damp in every particular except in spirit. Wait till next year.

—The GUARDIAN

DISARMAMENT DEMAND GROWS IN LABOR PARTY

Britain's 'nuclear revolt' may end Gaitskell's leadership

Mr. Gaitskell's position [said British Minister of Health Derek Walker Smith] reminds him of a gentleman of whom Oscar Wilde wrote: "He has no enemies, but unfortunately his friends dislike him very much."

—New York **Times**, June 19

By Cedric Belfrage

LONDON

TWO MONTHS AGO I reported on the "sad case of political hara-kiri" by Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell. Now the struggle within the party on basic principles, mainly centered around defense policy, has become so hot that the Gaitskell-loving Tory press wonders in loud headlines whether the leader can survive the autumn party conference. Since trends in British Labor are of key significance to the world-wide socialist and peace movements, an interim report is in order.

When Britain abandoned its "independent deterrent" Blue Streak, the Gaitskellites were publicly revealed as clinging to something that wasn't there —while the Tories were entrenching themselves in previously prepared, but equally imaginary, "defense" positions. Neither party can any longer conceal the fact that military defense has become an illusion; but Gaitskell has managed to look slightly more ridiculous in the nude than Prime Minister Macmillan.

Gaitskell's argument for the "independent deterrent" which Britain never had was that without it we would be hog-tied to U.S. policies with which we might not agree. His new line is that we contribute to a "NATO deterrent" under "collective political control." Everyone knows that this "collective control" is another illusion. Macmillan himself has pertinently asked: "How can a deterrent be credible with one finger on the trigger and fifteen on the safety catch?" Gaitskell's insistence that "now more than ever" Britain must stay under the NATO "umbrella" is in fact a demand to accept the very U.S. domination which he previously affected to view with alarm.

ANOTHER REVOLT: But through the Labor movement sweeps a tide of genuine alarm, based on the realization that Britain is indefensible and, in Pentagon eyes, expendable. The tide has been swollen by the U-2 incident, the Summit-eve "test alert" of U.S. planes from British bases (about which Britain wasn't consulted), the moves toward nuclear arming of Germany, and now the disclosure of plans to involve British bombers in the 24-hour nuclear patrol by U.S. planes. The Labor struggle against Gaitskellism is the British version of the "nuclear revolts" exploding in one U.S.-satellite country after another.

At this writing, defense-policy resolutions passed by trade unions indicate a four-million vote for nuclear disarmament out of the 6,800,000 votes of unions and constituency Labor parties at the party conference. Gaitskell hopes to turn this into an empty victory by another resolution calling for continued participation in NATO, stressing its "conventional" aspect.

But his conviction that the party won't dare reject this is less justified than the right-wingers think, for union and constituency-party resolutions have all specified opposition to the presence and use of nuclear weapons "on British territory." The focus in the movement is thus more and more on U.S. bases here, and the conference seems likely to condemn them.

NEW QUESTIONS: Faced with probable defeat at the conference on defense policy, the Gaitskellites tried another tack in June. They announced that the Parliamentary Labor Party—the right-wing-dominated body of Labor MP's— is "not directed or controlled" by the Conference but is "an autonomous body owing ultimate responsibility to the electorate." This light of democratic principle dawned, of course, after the Transport Workers' Frank Cousins reversed the trade union block-vote tide from the Right toward the Left on defense policy. Now the "principle" is that if the Conference rejects his line Gaitskell need pay no attention. It raises interesting questions such as:

Dyad, London Daily Worker

"Will someone phone Gaitskell about the wind of change?"

- Who will supply the funds for a leadership that doesn't carry out party decisions? The party gets most of its funds from the unions, and has just asked them to triple their $550,000 annual contribution "to finance a great national drive."
- What would happen if left-wing Labor MP's declined to vote in Parliament according to the party "whip"? Would MP's loyal to Conference decisions be expelled by leaders disloyal to them?
- And for $64,000: Will a leader who announces his contempt for majority decisions of his party be re-elected?

HOPE AHEAD: In its present turmoil the party is easily depicted as too hopelessly divided ever to hold office again. Front pages bristle with blasts and counterblasts among party "names," who denounce "arrogant intellectuals," trade union bullies" (Cousins), or "Moscow-line wreckers," as the case may be.

One "shadow-cabinet" member named as a possible Gaitskell successor, Alfred Robens, has quit politics for the $28,000-a-year chairmanship of the Natl. Coal Board. A more likely leadership candidate, Harold Wilson, is playing a cautious Br'er Fox game. Leading egghead R. H. S. Crossman is spinning hollow compromise formulas designed to appeal to both Left and Right and satisfying neither. With Aneurin Bevan apparently out of the running, the dog-fight has underlined the party's total lack of top-caliber leaders. But the new influx of socialist youth trekking into the political arena "via Aldermaston"—which is little heard from in the public prints—may show itself a more decisive factor than any high-powered leader.

At this stage it is clearer than ever that if the party does have a future, it can only be as an uncompromising foe of the cold war and all its corollaries. Many believe that when the tumult is over and the chips are down, the party's most important days may still lie ahead. It could yet show the way to peaceful coexistence and positive East-West cooperation by "putting more socialism into Western democracy" while the East puts more democracy into its socialism.

In any event the 1960 Labor Party conference is the first in years to which one can look forward with excitement—and at least some hope. As for Gaitskell, now dubbed "the Tories' Labor leader" or "gentleman's gentleman," the prospects for his political demise get steadily brighter.

PUBLIC OPINION SHIFTS AGAINST FRANCE'S 'DIRTY WAR'

Algerian envoys in Paris to prepare for peace talks

In response to President de Gaulle's invitation to discuss peace terms (Guardian, *June 27*), *a three-man advance party representing the Algerian Provisional National Government arrived in France on June 25. The delegates were lawyers Ahmad Boumendjel and Mohamed Ben Yahia, and their secretary, Ben Hakiki. Their purpose was to learn if the later full delegation headed by Premier Ferhat Abbas would be treated as "free men" and would have the right to communicate by secret code with the Provisional government in Tunis. The following article by* Guardian *staff correspondent Anne Bauer describes the internal pressures for Algerian peace building up in France.*

By Anne Bauer
Guardian staff correspondent

PARIS

PUBLIC CONCERN here about what is happening in Algeria is at last breaking through the apparent apathy toward the struggle there. In the first two weeks of June alone a series of events brought the problem before the nation as a whole with a new and burning urgency.

On June 2, **Le Monde** published an article by Simone de Beauvoir on one of the newest Algerian torture cases, that of Djamila Boupacha. Djamila, 22, was arrested at her home in Algiers on Feb. 10 along with her 70-year-old father and her brother-in-law. She was charged with participation in an unsuccessful bomb plot at the Algiers University restaurant. There was no evidence against her; to force a confession, she was subjected to a variety of tortures by electricity, repeated submersion in a bathtub, and the particularly atrocious "bottle torture." She now faces a rigged trial in Algiers. The issue of **Le Monde** carrying the Beauvoir article was seized in Algeria. But a Djamila Boupacha defense committee has been formed with Francoise Sagan, among many others, participating, and hundreds of protest letters are flooding the presidential palace here.

YOUTH INVOLVED: On June 3, for the first time since the beginning of the Algerian hostilities, 53 youth organizations, ranging from the Boy Scouts to the French Students' Union and from the Young Farmers' Circle to the Young Catholic Workers, adopted a united stand against the war. They said it was "the young of draft age who bear the essential burden" of the 6-year-old struggle, warned of its "moral consequences," and appealed for an early solution through "application of a policy permitting Algerians to choose their destiny freely." On June 10, 2,500 students and union members held an Algerian peace rally at Grenoble.

Milaure, Horizons, Paris

On the same day five students were arrested in Paris for membership in a pro-Algerian National Liberation Front network. The students—four boys and a girl, aged 18 to 22—are all from well-to-do-upper middle-class families. The girl's father is a retired colonel, the boys are sons of engineers, professors and high civil servants. None is a Communist but one belongs to a left-wing Socialist Party splinter group; others have participated in the activities of the Non-Violent Civic Action Group which has conducted silent demonstrations against the Algerian war ever since April 30.

A "National Congress for Peace in Algeria" scheduled for mid-June was banned by the government. Sponsors included Jean Paul Sartre, **France Observateur** editor Claude Bourdet, Communist Senator Raymond Guyot, CGT (left-wing trade union) Secretary Pierre Le Brun, Progressive ex-deputies Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie and Pierre Cot, former Socialist minister Tanguy Prigent, and Sorbonne professors Chatelet and Laurent Schwartz. The group has now called for observance of a National Peace Day on June 28.

TRIAL IN ALGERIA: The opening of the trial of leaders of the Algerian Communist Party on June 13 was given wide press coverage and has drawn attention to the peculiar functioning of military justice in Algeria today. The ten on trial included Henri Alleg, former editor-in-chief of the left-wing daily **Alger Republican** and author of **The Question**, a book on the torture he himself was subjected to. The public and the press were excluded from the trial. Alleg was fined $720 and sentenced to ten years in prison. The secy-gen. of the outlawed Algerian CP and another Moslem were sentenced to 20 years, five others to 5-15 years. Two were acquitted. The verdicts will be appealed.

On June 14, 24 members of the Non-Violent Civic Action Group asked to join five of their leaders now in prison. The five had been arrested after a silent demonstration on the Champs Elysées on May 28. Among the 24 new prison candidates are former Socialist deputy Robert Verdier, **France Observateur** editor Claude Bourdet, Modern Art Museum Director Jean Cassou, and two Protestant ministers.

FERHAT ABBAS
He will head peace mission

The influence of these different movements is felt even in government circles, and has drawn the support of a son of Education Minister Louis Joxe and a son of Culture Minister André Malraux.

Significant, too, is another incident: In May, a novel on Algeria, **Le Foudroyage**, (**The Thunderbolt**) by the Communist writer and **Humanite** editor André Stil, was seized. It was the first confiscation of a book in France in nearly a century. Protests of writers' organizations and left-wing and liberal groups has put the book back in circulation.

In a recent editorial, **Le Monde** found that public opinion has shifted from confidence in the government to indifference and finally to impatience. The paper noted that a growing section of public opinion "no longer accepts like a fatality the indefinite prolongation of the war."

Adlai Stevenson

(Continued from Page 1)

has anything like it. These workers are manning hastily-set-up headquarters and collecting signatures in the street. Many are young people. Most are intellectuals, college people, middle class professionals, "reform" Democrats.

Concern about peace, fear of resurgent McCarthyism and hostility to machine politics are the main issues for these Stevenson supporters. Missing are industrial workers, Negroes and other minorities, and economic groups such as those interested in old-age legislation. And Stevenson's record explains both those who are with him and those who are not.

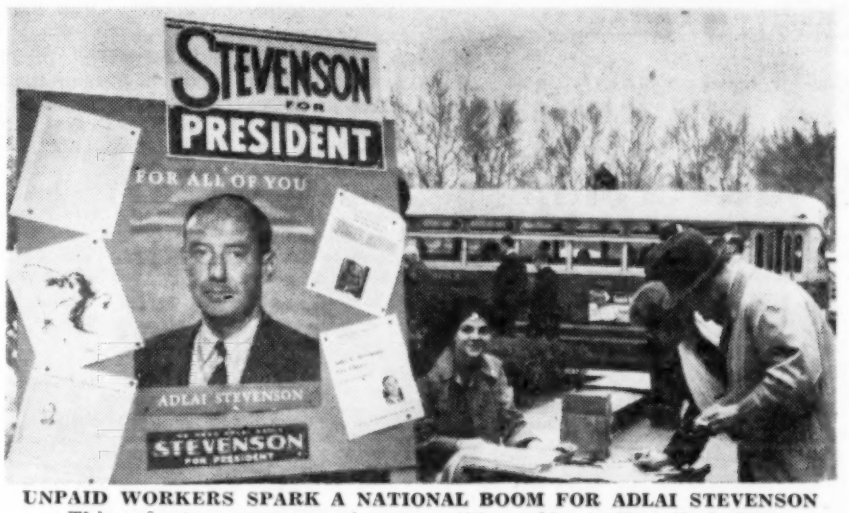
Gifford Philips, publisher of the western magazine **Frontier,** reflected the principal basis of Stevenson support when he wrote (July, 1960) an editorial entitled "Paris Fiasco: The Need for Stevenson." He said:

"Stevenson remains the symbol of American prestige abroad. No one else can begin to match his experience and wisdom in foreign affairs. Many have difficulty in seeing Nixon on the the one hand, or Kennedy on the other, representing the United States at a summit meeting, but there is no question about Stevenson in this role. He is altogether qualified by training, experience and temperament."

THE IMAGE: This is the theme repeated by most Stevenson supporters. They remember that in 1956 he urged the suspension of nuclear tests; that he was the only leading Democrat to arrange to meet Khrushchev here last September. They are impressed with his quick charge of U.S. onus for the summit break-up following the U-2 spy flight. They heard him say to the Textile Workers convention on June 1, 1960:

Conrad, Denver Post

". . . He wasn't there again today. Oh, how I wish he'd go away!"



UNPAID WORKERS SPARK A NATIONAL BOOM FOR ADLAI STEVENSON
This volunteer mans one of many petition tables in New York City

"The United States . . . should be the tireless, fearless leader of the cause of freedom from war in this revolutionary century. To seize that role and pursue it with passion should be our national policy. Our approach to disarmament has been: 'yes, but.' It ought to be, 'why not?' " They heard his warm greetings to the giant Sane Nuclear Policy Committee Rally in Madison Square Garden in May. They read his remarks to the Cook County Democratic Party dinner in Chicago May 19:

. "To those who will see nothing but Russian vice and American virtue, to those who will cry appeasement to any acknowledgement of our own mistakes, I say that . . . there is no future for any of us in a spiraling arms race propelled by mounting suspicion and distrust on both sides."

ANOTHER SIDE: But these forward-looking positions are hard to reconcile with other Stevenson statements. For example, in the same Textile Union speech Stevenson set up as the first step of his "Strategy of Peace" the need to "forge a deterrent power and a limited war capacity . . . that does not depend on budget bureaucrats." This position differs not at all from the demand for more military spending by Rockefeller, Kennedy, Johnson and Symington. It follows out of the cold war and the Truman Doctrine. Yet paradoxically, Truman and his Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, are sharply opposed to Stevenson's candidacy.

Much the same dilemma exists regarding Stevenson and civil liberties. In 1952 and 1956 Stevenson attacked McCarthy and "his wild and reckless campaign against the integrity of our government." He deplored the McCarthy and Jenner slurs against General Marshall. But his argument was largely that the Democrats had dealt more severely and efficiently with the Communists before the Republicans. In 1952, he boasted that the "Democratic leadership has built an elaborate internal security system to protect this nation against Communist subversion—a system which has put the leaders of the Communist Party in this country where they belong—behind bars." He praised President Truman's loyalty screening program, the Attorney General's subversive list, and the Smith Act. He pledged a stronger loyalty system—"to smash the Communist conspiracy beyond repair," but with full respect for the Bill of Rights.

THE MISSING QUOTES: One looks in vain for a clear, sharp statement on a specific civil liberties issue, a court case, a legislative matter. There seems to be no Stevenson quotations to match the opinions on the Bill of Rights by Justices Warren, Black and Douglas. But the view persists among well-meaning, thoughtful people that Stevenson would curb the witch-hunt.

A postcard poll of 161 top labor officials by Frank McCallister, labor education director at Roosevelt University, showed 40% for Stevenson, and 23% each for Kennedy and Symington. When Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer proposed Mr. Stevenson as a "great" President to the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Miami Beach last May 31, she "stirred wild applause" (N.Y. **Times,** June 1). But almost no outstanding labor leaders are now openly among Stevenson's supporters, and there is little or no enthusiasm among the rank and file workers for any of the outstanding candidates. There is good reason.

RECORD ON LABOR: In 1952 and 1956 Stevenson could not bring himself really to support the Democratic plank to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law. He spoke little, and with reluctance, on labor.

At a Labor Day rally, September, 1952, in Cadillac Square, Detroit, he stressed a point which he repeated during the steel strike on Dec. 8, 1959, before the Institute of Life Insurance at the Waldorf Astoria in New York. His emphasis was, and is, that the President by compulsory arbitration should have the power to prevent strikes such as the steel shutdown of 1959.

In the midst of the steel strike Stevenson was "impartial." He told what he called the representatives of "the largest aggregation of investment capital in the world" that "denial of the rights of labor . . . to strike . . . is a legitimate and necessary implication of the decision to resort to industry-wide bargaining." This is not language to excite labor support.

ON CIVIL RIGHTS: On June 20 Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said of Stevenson: "In 1956 [he] got a majority of Negro votes, but less than in 1952. It is difficult for colored people to buy a public figure who believes in moderation as the South has demonstrated moderation to be."

The Supreme Court school decision, the Montgomery bus boycott, the White Citizens Councils, Little Rock and the lunch-room sit-downs do not seem to have stirred Stevenson. In 1956 he opposed the use of Federal troops to enforce school segregation, opposed the Powell-Lehman amendments to prohibit Federal aid to segregated schools, supported "gradualism" in the South.

EVERLASTING HOPE: Speculating on "the secret of Stevenson's appeal," the late Senator Neuberger (D-Ore.) wrote: "One of his strengths is a trait which most orthodox politicians regard as virtually his principal weakness—what they describe as his indecisiveness, his tendency to see both sides of a difficult question . . ." Mary McGrory, writing in Eric Sevareid's volume, **Candidates, 1960,** calls Stevenson "the thinking man's candidate, a man who cares, if not about [people], at least about the things they care about."

The **Wall Street Journal** in 1959 referred to Stevenson as a "middle of the road liberal . . . above politics." If President Eisenhower is the "father image," they suggest that Stevenson is the "uncle image."

But Stevenson's appeal is real and great. The **Wall Street Journal** speaks of "Adlai the Everlasting." Perhaps it is not Adlai Stevenson that is "everlasting," but the hope that he represents to the still strong New Deal, pro-peace, and pro-democracy American opinion that is indestructible.

U. S.-Japan treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

opposition of the young Japanese to the [treaty] is related to his deep and unshakable yearning for world peace . . . In three years I have never met a student who voted for, or favored, the present Kishi government. The students are convinced that Kishi is trying to remilitarize Japan and gain ever stronger control for the central government."

THE DEEP DOUBT: Women have been most active in the struggle for Japanese neutralism. In a letter to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (June 22), members of a group of women's organizations, including the YWCA and the Professional and Business Women's Club, said:

"We have the deep doubt about the treaty as it has the possibility to let us involve in the war which will be against our constitution . . . We can say with confidence that this resistance is not the one agitated by the communism . . . It would be most happy if you and your friends would understand the strong fear we, many women who loved and will love both countries, have in our minds."

Times correspondent Trumbull summed it up when he wrote: "When Japanese demonstrate against the treaty, many of them are really demonstrating against war."

THE REALITY: The nation-wide demonstrations against the treaty and for neutralism have show nclearly that U.S. bases are among a hostile population; they are a liability rather than an asset. it has become imperative, as Lippmann said (June 23), for a reappraisal of the theory of containing the Soviet Union and China by establishing "forward bases on the frontiers of the Communist orbit."

While Herter insisted that U.S. allies are clinging closer than ever to Washington, Lippmann said the U.S. has become "increasingly unpopular, and the more arms and money and personnel [the U.S.] pumped in, the more the masses of the people and the intellectuals to whom they listened became neutralist and anti-American and fellow traveling."

With bases to contain China untenable and unpopular, the need grows stronger to overhaul U.S. policy toward Peking. In Taiwan, Eisenhower reaffirmed his belief in the late John Foster Dulles' 1957 statement that "communism's rule . . . in China, as elsewhere, [is] a passing and not a perpetual phase." But in columnist Marquis Childs' view (June 20), "the root of the trouble" in Washington's China policy lay in "ignoring the existence of 600,000,000 people and hoping that something would turn up, preferably that long-promised internal revolution." Childs added:

"The effect of the Chinese revolution throughout Asia has been incalculable. The material achievements of the Red regime . . . have had a far-reaching influence."

TWO WAYS: In America's closest ally, Britain, even the conservative press has been shocked by Washington's distorted vision of Asia. The mass circulation **Daily Mirror's** columnist Cassandra (June 17) found it "as unbelievable as it is terrifying"; and the paper's editorial (June 18) said:

"Until America recognizes Communist China, no American President—whether it is Ike or his successor—can have a sensible policy in Asia."

In a new election in Japan, Kishi's party—backed by the revived giant cartels—may return to power; nevertheless, as the London **Times** said (June 24), "the impetus towards neutralism is and will continue genuine, deep, and widespread. Whatever party achieves power will have to take full account of this impetus."

What has happened recently in Turkey, South Korea and Japan, Childs said, is apt to be repeated in South Vietnam and even in the Philippines. He saw two ways for Washington "to react to what is happening. One is to learn from it and formulate new and more realistic policies to be carried out by those who understand what recent events mean. The other way is to belabor the Communist scapegoat, to go on ignoring the present trend away from the West—and to be shocked and surprised when the volcano erupts again."

Cummings, London Daily **Express**

"If only I had a 'face' to lose over a canceled trip."

A FUEHRER WITH 30 FOLLOWERS

Nazi party chief hits snag in New York rally

THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY, with a reputed membership of 30, got reams of publicity in the last weeks as a result of the efforts of its Fuehrer, George Lincoln Rockwell, to get a permit to hold a rally in New York's Union Square July 4. The application was rejected by Mayor Wagner personally.

Court suits seeking to restrain Parks Commissioner Newbold Morris from issuing the meeting permit resulted in an uproar in the State Supreme Court Building on June 22. Members of veterans and civic groups, all angry, almost mobbed Rockwell after he told reporters and TV cameramen that "80 per cent of the American Jews are traitors and should be exterminated." He had to be hustled out of town under police escort.

EDITORIAL PROTEST: Wagner, in denying the permit, said Rockwell would "not speak here on the Fourth of July or any other time in terms of race hatred and race extermination." The Mayor insisted, however, that his decision was based on the question of law and order and not on freedom of speech.

Both the New York **Times** and the New York **Post** editorially deplored the Mayor's action. The **Times** said: "The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States would not be worth the paper it is written on if its guarantees failed to cover even the most outrageous and objectionable expressions." The American Civil Liberties Union and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee took a similar position.

The ACLU, to which Rockwell has appealed in a new effort to get a rally permit, this time for Labor Day, has indicated that it would review certain legal questions to determine whether or not it would intervene on his behalf.

PROBE IS ASKED: In a new court action, State Senator Frank J. Pino and Assemblyman Irwin Brownstein are seeking to restrain Rockwell and his party from engaging in political activities in the state and from using the name "American Nazi Party" and the swastika insignia while the suit is pending.

The Jewish Labor Committee, representing 500,000 AFL-CIO workers, urged the U.S. Justice Dept. to label Rockwell's group "subversive" under the Subversive Control Act of 1950. The New York **Herald Tribune** (June 23) reported the Justice Dept. was investigating the organization and its leader.

On June 26 Rockwell said: "The papers wouldn't give me any publicity and I told them I'd make them give me it. They can't ignore me any longer." He has been identified as the man who picketed the White House with eight others last month protesting Israel's detention of Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi leader held responsible for the extermination of 6,000,000 Jews. The pickets were dressed in khaki and wore swastika armbands.

Rockwell's father, the retired vaudeville comic Doc Rockwell, was quoted at his home in Maine as saying of his son: "Somehow he got started on Nazism. He was just as rabid a follower of Sen. McCarthy."

HOMES DEFACED: A pro-Nazi rally was scheduled by Rockwell for June 26 on the Mall in Washington, D.C. Secy. of the Interior Fred A. Seaton refused the use of a loud speaker after Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D-N.Y.) and Jewish War Veterans National Commander Bernard Abrams protested the meeting.

While Rockwell was holding the spotlight in New York, swastikas and the word "Jew" were painted on two homes in Absecon, N.J. On one there was also the message: "Heil Hitler. We want no Jews. If you don't move—liquidation." This was the second time in six months the homes had been defaced.

GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL
"A half-penny Hitler"

Pauling summons

(Continued from Page 1)

piece of political harassment."

SUPPRESSION OF SPEECH: The **Post** concluded: "The subcommittee seems more interested in silencing him than in having him speak. The subpena is evidently intended to operate as a kind of gag. It is designed to discourage Dr. Pauling and others who think as he does from expressing their opinions in public places by putting them on notice that if they say anything the subcommittee doesn't like, they will be called to account and publicly branded as Communists or Communist sympathizers. This is not legitimate Congressional investigation; it is an attempt at suppression of the constitutional right of free speech."

In advance of testifying, Pauling insisted that the hearing be open to the public and press. He told reporters that he had signed many affidavits and had said publicly many times that he is not and has not been a Communist. He added: "I don't know anything about Communist activities but I'll be glad to educate members of the subcommittee on this important matter of nuclear war."

The committee seemed to want to be instructed only on names it could investigate. After initial sparring the committee got on target. It wanted to know about a petition Pauling initiated three years ago to which he got 11,021 signatures from scientists in 49 countries. The petition, which was presented to the UN in 1958, called for international agreements to stop nuclear bomb testing as a first step toward disarmament.

SELF-INSPIRED: Pauling said the petition was not "communist-inspired; I inspired it." He explained that he wrote at his own expense to several hundred scientists around the world asking their help in circulating the petition. As a member of many international academies he knew many scientists. In the Soviet Union 216 scientists signed.

Many U.S. scientists answered Pauling's letter with a request for copies of the petition to circulate at their universities. The committee wanted the names of these volunteers. It wanted to know if "communists" were involved.

THE ANSWER: After a recess, during which Pauling conferred with his attorney, A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, the committee got its answer.

Pauling said: "The circulation of petitions is an important part of our democratic process. If it is abolished or inhibited it would be a step toward a police state. No matter what assurances the subcommittee might give me concerning use of names, I am convinced the names would be used for reprisals against these enthusiastic, idealistic, high-minded workers for peace.

"I am responsible for my actions. My conscience will not allow me to protect myself by sacrificing these idealistic young people. I am not going to do it."

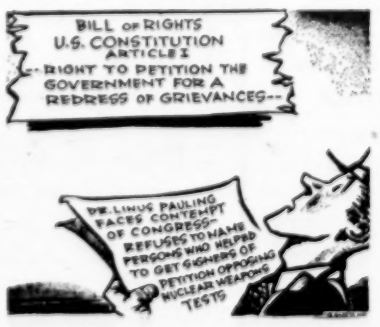
Pauling agreed to turn over the names of those to whom he had sent his original letter because they bore no responsibility for receiving it. But, he said, submitting a list of those who had actually circulated petitions would be a "severe blow" to peace.

THE REAL DANGER: The Administration, he said, is under "a terrible attack" from those who want to impede test ban negotiations. The attack, he said, comes from those who profit from arms and "emotional and unreliable H-bomb scientists such as Edward Teller."

Wirin said that legally Pauling was not required to furnish the list because it was not pertinent to any lawful legislative inquiry. He said it also violates the freedom of conscience and freedom of speech guarantees of the First Amendment.

Dodd abruptly ordered Pauling to produce the list on Aug. 9 and then ended the hearing.

Dodd got no cooperation either last


BILL OF RIGHTS
U.S. CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE I
--RIGHT TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES--
DR. LINUS PAULING FACES CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS-- REFUSES TO NAME PERSONS WHO HELPED TO GET SIGNERS OF PETITION OPPOSING NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS

Walt Partymiller, York Gazette and Daily
Suddenly 'Un-American?'

May from Henry Abrams, coordinator of the SANE Garden rally. Abrams was called to a closed session three days before the rally and questioned about his former associations with the American Labor Party and the Independent-Socialist Party. He refused to discuss his beliefs or associations.

A DIFFERENT STORY: But Dodd found a more talkative witness in Norman Cousins, SANE co-chairman and editor of **Saturday Review**. Cousins volunteered his testimony and, according to Dodd, "offered to open the books of his organization to the subcommittee and to cooperate in every way to rid his organization of Communists."

Cousins, it seemed, wanted to erase the "red label" from SANE. But Dodd was not appeased. In a Senate speech on May 25 he said: "I do not believe that the Committee for A Sane Nuclear Policy has taken the necessary measures to create a climate that is inhospitable to Communist infiltration." The best way for SANE to clear itself is to "clearly demarcate their own position from that of the Communist."

Pauling is a national sponsor of SANE. He is also the most active peace advocate in the country. He makes about 100 speeches for disarmament a year.

WOMEN CHEERED: Many at Pauling's hearing who applauded his testimony were from the Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom. At its meeting June 18-22 the League took several forthright actions: (1) called for the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee; (2) called the U-2 flight a violation of international law and urged efforts "to determine through international agreement the upper limits of air space over which a country may claim sovereignty"; (3) urged technical and economic assistance for Africa; (4) urged President Eisenhower to reject the concept of "pre-emptive war"; and (5) supported the sit-in demonstrations by Southern Negro students.

Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, widow of the former publisher of the Washington **Post**, told the meeting that even at the risk of being called Communist sympathizers, American women must speak out for peace.

She also suggested the abolition of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. The women cheered.

Pauling corrects the N. Y. Times

On June 22, under the byline of C. P. Trussell, the New York Times *carried a report on Dr. Pauling's testimony. The next day the* Times *printed the following letter from Dr. Pauling.*

THE ARTICLE in the **Times** of June 2 about my refusal to give to the Internal Security subcommittee of the Senate the names of the people who helped collect the 11,021 signatures of scientists in 49 countries, urging that an international agreement to stop the testing of nuclear bombs be made, which I presented to the United Nations on Jan. 15, 1958, is misleading and is unfair to me.

I am sorry to say that in my opinion, and the opinion of many others who have spoken to me, the poor reporting in this article is only characteristic of the generally poor reporting by the **Times** of news about atomic matters.

First, your article contains the sentence "Dr. Pauling has been assessed as being 'left-of-center'." In the absence of mention of who made this assessment (perhaps the Senators of the subcommittee or Gerald L. K. Smith) this vague sentence can be described only as a way of biasing the report.

THEN THERE is the sentence "after his personal drive for scientists to put their signatures on test-banning petitions, he was awarded full membership in the Soviet Academy of Sciences." This sentence, stating rather clearly that this membership was my reward for services rendered, might well be considered libelous.

I am sure that Dr. Detlev Bronk, president of the United States National Academy of Sciences and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the only other American member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and who was elected at the same time that I was, would vigorously deny that either he or I was elected for services rendered. He would agree with me that we were elected for our outstanding positions in the scientific world.

I am proud that I am an honorary member not only of the Soviet Academy of Sciences but also of the Royal Society of London, the French Academy of Sciences, the French Academy of Medicine, and similar academies in Norway, Belgium, Germany, Italy, India, Japan and some other countries.

YOUR ARTICLE also said "under questioning by J. G. Sourwine, chief counsel of the subcommittee, Dr. Pauling conceded that he knew that previous witnesses questioned on possible Communist direction of or affiliation with the test-ban movement had invoked the Constitution's Fifth Amendment protection against testimony that might be self-incriminating. He added, though, that he did not know whether they were Communists or not."

This statement, which clearly suggests a linkage between me and organized communism in the test-ban movement, is false. I was not asked anything about any previous witnesses questioned on possible Communist direction of or affiliation with the test-ban movement.

Your very poor article about me has strengthened my opinion the **Times** is rapidly becoming an unreliable newspaper.

Linus Pauling

BOOKS

The rocket's red glare

THE DIALECTICAL FIREWORKS which heralded the American Revolution have been much damped by historians since, in line with the necessities of safeguarding latter-day dynasties from rockets' red glare. But for all that, it was a glorious Fourth that proclaimed American independence from Britain in 1776, and the men (and women) who made it possible knew what they were doing and why, even without a Karl Marx to define their struggle in class terms.

The Tories saw it clearly enough, railing against the New England Town Meetings where "the lowest mechanics discuss upon the most important points of government"; and the colonists saw it too, informing a preacher who had complained of "mechanics and country clowns" meddling in politics that "mechanics and clowns (infamously so-called) are the real and absolute masters of king, lords, commons and priests."

And long before Jefferson in 1774 summed up the British rule as "a deliberate and systematical plan of reducing us to slavery," a coalition of merchants and artisans led by Jacob Leisler ran out the government of the Schuylers and Van Cortlandts and ruled New York for two years until British arms seized Leisler and executed him.

In Maryland, the Carolinas, Virginia and New England in the pre-Revolution years, the colonists fought the Proprietors, the Case of the Parsons' Cause, the Land Bank War and Writs of Assistance —all in the interests of rescuing the colonist from debtor relationships to English landlords and the mercantile companies. Then came the Stamp Act fight and the Boston Tea Party. When in 1774 a rumor spread through Massachusetts that General Gage's troops had killed six men, some 80,000 men, all carrying weapons, started out for Boston to avenge the wrong.

When independence was declared in 1776, after more than a year of fighting, the Revolution had the support of not a mere third of the Colonists as historians have been repeating after one another for over half a century, but rather a huge majority of the Americans. In fact, for the whole eight years of the war the total number of Tories did not exceed 20,000, possibly less according to the estimates of the then president of Yale. The kind of a war the Colonists

fought was the marvel of allies and enemy alike. "No European army would suffer the tenth part of what the Americans suffer," said Lafayette. And the British complained that they had never had "so ungenerous an enemy to oppose."

The story of the American people as it should be taught, and from which the foregoing is the sketchiest bit of gleaning, is being compiled by Marxist historian Herbert Aptheker in a series of volumes of which two have been published this past year. There will be eight more volumes, comprising a whole **History of the American People.**

The two volumes at hand, **The Colonial Era** and **The American Revolution***, are remarkable not only for the wealth of new insights they provide into the motivations and conduct of the rebellion, but also for the comprehensive manner in which Dr. Aptheker dissects the works of all the leading American historians and exposes their errors, omissions and outright falsehoods. Parents owe it to their young people to have these books on the shelves at home, and to watch for the publication of the subsequent volumes. There is indeed no other way that today's generations can learn of their revolutionary heritage in its full meaning.

**THE COLONIAL ERA, 158 pp. $2. and THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 304 pp., $3.50. By Herbert Aptheker. International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16.*

•

SOME SUNSHINE PATRIOT, if not an outright king's henchman, has made off with two books from our reviewing shelf which most certainly belong in any Independence Day reading list. They are therefore reported on without benefit of notes, from fond recollections of a few enjoyable evenings of spring reading.

Turncoats, Traitors and Heroes** for perhaps the first time collects all the principal counter-revolutionaries of '75 and after between one set of book covers. The text painstakingly integrates their stories into the course of the eight-year war so that the whole becomes a kind of spy melodrama rich in the history of our country's founding struggle. A little-known plot to kidnap Gen. George Washington is recorded in intricate detail; so are the stories of Benedict Arnold's treachery and the capture of Major Andre in Tarrytown with the plans of West Point; the amazing record of counter-spying around Boston and Philadelphia and the heroic work of patriots in the Jerseys which Tom Paine in the **Crisis** papers saw as the center of Tory opposition in '76.

A seldom recorded but highly intriguing side of Washington emerges in this work: the shrewdness with which he took tactical advantage of infiltrators and Tory listening posts to send false information into the British camps. A most engaging aspect of the book—by John Bakeless, a tireless researcher and most enjoyable writer—is the speed and resourcefulness employed by Washington's counter-intelligence to bring him information in a matter of days or hours in a time when the horse was the fastest means of communication.

Storm the Last Rampart*** is a fictional account for teenagers and up of counter-spying in the Hudson Valley and elsewhere by a young officer from Washington's staff and a tavern maid in Tarrytown. The author is obviously very much at home along the Tappan Zee and he does not hesitate to create roles for his hero and heroine in such exploits as the capture of Major Andre. As every reader would hope, the heroic young team finally find time to team up in wedlock in their liberated land.

—John T. McManus

***TURNCOATS, TRAITORS AND HEROES, by John Bakeless, J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. 406 pp. $6.50.*

****STORM THE LAST RAMPART, by David Taylor. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. 384 pp. $4.95.*

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NEW YORK

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PUBLICATIONS

JEWISH CURRENTS July-August issue now on newsstands. Highlights include lead editorial by Morris Schappes on the significance of the American Jewish Congress Convention; article by Sam Pevsner on how East Germany immunized itself against anti-Semitism, and Louis Harap's detailed examination of the novel "Exodus." Subscriptions $4 yearly ($4.50 outside USA). Single copies 40c. **Jewish Currents,** 22 East 17 St., NYC 3.

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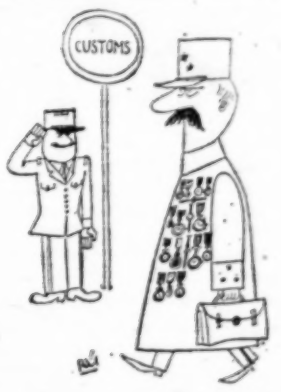

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Tick - tick - tick.

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Let's be fair

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In order to bring our Truman-Acheson-Dulles (and otherwise Rockefeller) foreign policy to its illogical conclusion, I suggest that we keep a steady stream of nuclear bombers flying over Moscow 24 hours a day.

If the Russians complain, we can say they are truculent, and if Khrushchev says we should be taken to task for our surveillance, we can say he is boorish.

To show how unaggressive this policy is, we can be very fair about this thing and allow the Russians to fly a steady stream of nuclear bombers over Washington, Radio City and Wall Street 24 hours a day—in defense of Russia, that is. Perhaps we could welcome the initiation of this service by a ticker-tape parade. **Vernon Ward**

THE GALLERY

W. ALLYN RICKETT, a former American spy in China who recanted, was appointed an instructor in Chinese language and history at the University of Pennsylvania last month. He earned a Ph.D. degree at the university just prior to his appointment. Rickett and his wife, Adele, spent four years in a Chinese jail for espionage. They confessed to the Chinese and readily admitted their guilt after their return to the U.S. in 1955. They toured the country urging friendship between peoples, which led U.S. officials to conclude they had been "hopelessly brainwashed." Mrs. Rickett works for the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) . . . Canada's only near-socialist province returned its government with a strong vote of confidence in last month's elections. The ruling Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) picked up two seats in the legislature. The main plank in the CCF platform was for a compulsory, prepaid medical insurance program . . . The campaign to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities was helped forward by these events: (1) William Fitts Ryan, who made abolition part of his platform, defeated Rep. Ludwig Teller in New York's Democratic primary; (2) the Southern Conference Educational Fund urged the Democratic and Republican convention platform committees to include a plank on abolition; and (3) the Central Conference of American Rabbis' annual meeting passed a resolution favoring abolition. The Conference also called on President Eisenhower to review Morton Sobell's case.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE DINNER for Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, President Eisenhower, in toasting Queen Elizabeth, referred to the "Republic of Canada." Later in the evening he repeated the error. The New York **Times** reported: "Her Majesty's subjects from the Dominion of Canada were not amused." . . . An enterprising tea house proprietor in Osaka, Japan, advertised: "Enjoy free scribbling at the Scribbling Tea Room." Business boomed. Hundreds took up the invitation to scribble poems, thoughts, ideas and slogans on the papered walls. The proprietor admitted that changing the wallpaper regularly added to the overhead, but increased profits made it worthwhile . . . The Trademark Trial and Appeal Board in Washington rejected a request from Armour & Co., manufacturer of a household cleanser, Gee, to prevent Texize Chemicals from getting a trademark for a liquid laundry detergent called Whee! The board said: "The only question for determination is whether Whee! so resembles Gee as to be likely to cause confusion in trade. Whee! and Gee are distinguishable in both sound and appearance; and while they are both exclamatory slang expressions, they have distinctly different meanings, Whee! being used to express delight and Gee being an expressive of surprise. It is concluded that the differences between the marks of the parties are such as to obviate any reasonable likelihood of confusion or mistake or deception of purchasers." . . . Whee!

A CBS-TV PRESS RELEASE boasts that CBS News has assigned 25 correspondents to handle "on-camera coverage" of the Democratic and Republican conventions. But for every visible man there will be ten unseen "specialists" in 84 job categories keeping the show moving.

There will be 33 editors, writers, editorial supervisors, reporters, contact men, desk assistants and news assistants. "Guiding the overall editorial coverage," the release said, "will be two news executives, a Transi-talkie coordinator and an editorial assignment man. Six producers, two unit producers, four directors, plus their assistants, will be in charge of actual proadcasts."

Bernhardt, Wall Street Journal

". . . leveling thousands of buildings and leaving millions destitute and homeless—but the big news today is STOPACHE, spelled S-T-O-P-A-C-H-E, the amazing new formula that — — —"

The release added: "But these are all occupations you would expect to be represented at the conventions." These are some "you might not expect": Nurses and doctors; page boys and messengers; receptionists; a home economist "to stock [Westinghouse] refrigerators that will be demonstrated by Betty Furness"; office service experts; chauffeurs; and security personnel "to prevent theft."

Also on hand will be: administrative personnel, stagehands, typists and teletypists, mimeograph operators, telephone operators, public information specialists "and a large assortment of technical experts."

"Finally, there will be John Klaric. If any man is needed at the convention, it is Klaric. He is the executive in charge of administrative functions for conventions and election coverage and has been working for months on intricate charts and maps showing who is going, when they will arrive, where they will work, where they will sleep and when they will leave.

"If Klaric and his table of organization charts did not show up at the conventions? The thought is too awful to contemplate."

What if Nixon didn't show up?

—Robert E. Light

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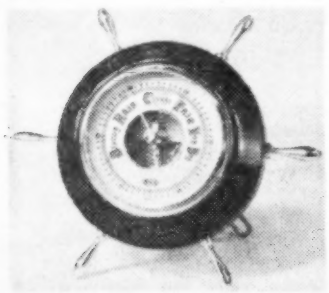
Barometers

Nautical style aneroid barometer, with six gleaming brass spokes. Mahogany finished, highly polished wood casing, 3¼" enamel dial, and heavy, raised glass face. Comes with metal easel for desk or wall use. Overall 5½" in diameter. **MODEL BA2** ..... **JUST $4.50**

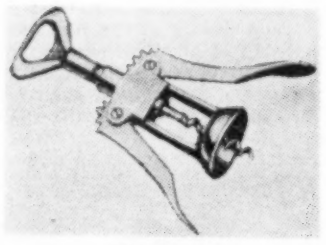


Nautical style, with 8 brass spokes; dial glass framed in brass and encircled with smartly styled ring of smoked glass. Dial 2" in diameter, overall height with pedestal 4" width 3". MODEL BA64 .....**$4.95**

Other Models From $5 to $25 Write for Information

"Power" Mixer

Dr. Spock might not approve, but for children reluctant to drink their milk, orange juice, etc., what about their own power-mixer? GBS bought three dozen handy little stainless steel and chrome, battery-operated mixers. They're really for cocktails but we think the kids will enjoy them more. 9" overall, operated by a small button and won't hurt you even if you put your finger right in it. **A buy at $1.95**



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Kerosene Patio Lamp

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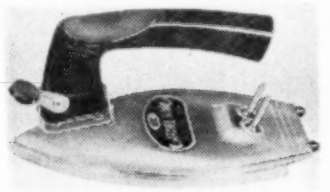

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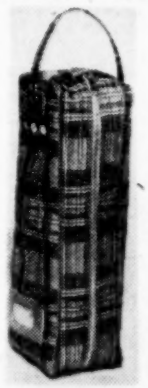

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NEWSPAPER

the SPECTATOR

Nos queremos Americanos

I HAD JUST TAKEN A SIP of my delicious rum collins (yours will be too, if you make it with Cuban Anejo rum) and settled myself comfortably in my favorite chair, humming a popular Cuban song. It recalled so many pleasant memories of Havana, and especially the delightful open-air INIT restaurant opposite the Havana-Hilton. The phone rang:

"Hello, Albert. This is Rose. I hear you're just back from Cuba so you're just the man I want to talk to."

"Wonderful," I said. "If it's about Cuba I'll talk my head off and yours too."

"Now look, Albert, I didn't call to start you off on a socio-economic analysis of the Cuban revolution. All I want is some straight information about the possibilities of an enjoyable vacation in Cuba on a limited budget. But that's not really all: How do Cubans feel about us Americans?"

"Rose," I said, "I'm glad you popped the question: 'Nos queremos Americanos—we like the Americans; we want them to find out the truth about Cuba and its people. They can be assured of a wonderful time here. We do not equate the erroneous policies of the U.S. State Department with the American tourists who come here. They are our honored guests.'

"THAT'S WHAT YOU'LL HEAR, Rose, and there is one fundamental change, my dear friend, that most of us Americans visiting Cuba will increasingly learn to appreciate. The atmosphere of the police state has been completely eliminated. Now, when the Cubans say: 'Esta es su isla'—This is your island—they sincerely mean it in the way a gracious host would say to you: 'This is your home.'

"INIT, the short name for the Cuban Tourist Commission, is now in the midst of a tremendous campaign to develop new playas (beach resorts) all along the entire Cuban coastline, and resorts in the interior as well. This movement to provide play, sports and vacation facilities for Cubans, as well as foreigners who are lucky enough to visit Cuba, goes on practically around the clock.

"You have undoubtedly heard only too frequently the nasty fable that the Cubans, like most of the Latin Americans, are backward and poor because they are lazy. And they are lazy because of the tropical climate, etc. Well, you should see these people at work. When I asked some of them why all the haste, and in many places the three shifts, the answer was straight and simple: 'You see, Señor, we have lost a lot of time during the last 50 years, so we are in a great hurry to catch up. We are, as you see, working hard and putting in a lot of extra time because we are all like a united harmoniously working family. Building a better, finer and greater Cuba for all of us.'"

ROSE INTERRUPTED: "Now, wait a minute Albert! What I want to know is how, where and how much does it cost to vacation, let's say, one month in Cuba?"

"Your dollar will buy more and better travel facilities in neighboring Cuba than in any part of the world I know. For instance, I had a very comfortable hotel room in Pinar del Rio for $2 a day. And the same rate prevails in many of the smaller provincial towns providing you don't feel that you must have a private bath.

"Most of the new playas have excellent overnight accommodations—$2 to $4—in modern well-equipped cabins. Practically all of these hotels, motels, swimming pools, dance pavilions and restaurants may be easily reached by bus. Buses are available for a great variety of planned trips, and many are nicely air conditioned. Travel by bus in Cuba is popular, cheap and fast, over excellent roads. For about $30 you can have a delightful all-expense weekend at the Isle of Pines. This includes a five-hour trip via the new auto ferry, 'Treasure Island,' two nights at one of the new motels, with sightseeing all over the island, returning early Monday morning to Havana."

I TOOK A BREATH and then went on. "By the way, Rose, I suggest that you inquire at the GUARDIAN office to see if they're still accepting people for their group trip to Cuba on July 24. (Editor's note. We still have a few places—see coupon on p. 6.)

"If you can manage to have your vacation scheduled for that period, this Cuban group trip would be an excellent choice.

"And, this may be of interest to your daughter and her fellow students: INIT has recently announced the organization of student summer colonies. American college and university students may register for as little as $20 weekly or $70 a month, all expenses included. Those accepted will also get a 20% reduction on the Cubana Airline tourist fare to Cuba. These colonies opened June 25 and will close Sept. 25. If your daughter or some of her classmates are interested, I'll be very glad to get more detailed information for them.

"Well, my dear friend, forgive me for keeping you so long on the telephone. May I suggest that you get together a group of your friends, and I'll be very pleased to discuss my Cuban trip with them."

—**Albert Baker**

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